

The chapter on "Radiation therapy in childhood" by Darte of Canada is up-to-date and informative. This author recommends conventional therapy (orthovoltage) for most patients with Wilms' Tumors, combined as a rule with appropriate abdominal surgery. He also uses radiation of the same energy range for retinoblastoma.

The full flowering of Parkinson's Law is illustrated in the staff requirements recommended by Kaplan for clinical investigative programs in radiotherapy. This author also fails to mention the notable examples completed and the standards set by the Manchester group. Finally, there are useful chapters on statistical evaluation of the results of treatment of cancer by Phillips and on education of medical students by Kramer. One senses the unexpressed conclusion that radiation therapy should be taught to medical students much as surgical therapy is taught . . . along with and as a part of the general training program and not as a separate exercise in oncology alone. Indeed, the observations endorse the report of the Council on Medical Education (J.A.M.A., 192:142, May 10, 1965) that "The great need in this country is still for the physician trained in all aspects of the specialty of radiology." Most parts of the country neither need nor can support a separate radiation therapist. The results in most forms of treatable human cancer are as good if not better in the hands of the general radiologist as compared to the results obtained by the physician limiting his practice exclusively to radiation therapy of cancer.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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**BRAIN TUMORS—Their Biology and Pathology—**Second American Edition, based on the Fourth German Edition—K. J. Zulch, M.D., Professor of Neurology, University of Cologne, and Head, Department of General Neurology, Max Planck Institute for Brain Research. Translated by Alan B. Rothballer, M.D., M.Sc., Associate Professor of Neurological Surgery and of Anatomy, Albert Einstein College of Medicine, and Visiting Neurosurgeon, Bronx Municipal Hospital Center, New York, N.Y.; and Jerzy Olszewski, M.D., Ph.D., Professor of Neuropathology, University of Toronto, Toronto, Canada. Springer Publishing Company, Inc., New York, 1965. 326 pages, \$11.00.

Eight years have elapsed between the first and the second American edition of this most useful book. The author has deleted nothing from the first edition but has added sections to bring it up to date in terms of the contributions that have been made on the subject since 1957.

The additions deserve comment:

The International Union against Cancer classification is reproduced and the author offers a scale of increasing malignancy of the major types of intracranial tumor. The section on the genesis of experimental tumors is expanded, especially as it concerns the gliomas and the concept of immune responses against transplanted tumors. The significance of hereditary factors is recognized in a modest expansion of that section. The subdivision on "Accident and Brain Tumors" has been appropriately renamed "Trauma and Brain Tumors." The new data on the spontaneous occurrence of brain tumors in animals is included in an addition to that subdivision and a brief concluding comment is added to the chapter on the pathogenesis of brain tumors.

Among the additions to the statistical data is a section on the epidemiology of brain tumors in man. The chapter dealing with the gross and microscopic appearance adds paragraphs dealing with the histochemistry of tumor and the short section on tissue culture contains a welcome supplementation. A section on delayed radiation necrosis of the brain is timely, and a new section on electron-microscopy of brain tumors is included although this is not as extensive as it might have been. In the interest of maintaining the size of the volume very close to that

of the original edition, this brevity may be excused. The section on brain edema is also expanded briefly, but this complex problem cannot be dealt with in depth and the balanced emphasis in the volume be retained.

Certain histologic refinements are offered from which the astroblastoma category has been discarded. Recent data have also been added to the chapter on the origin of the Schwann cells. Another expanded section is that pertaining to the reticulum cell sarcoma.

It is regrettable that some of the most recent monographs cannot have been included in the expanded series of references. Also the recent information on identification of pituitary cell types using newer histologic techniques has not been covered. A supplemental bibliography has been added as a second part to the references cited in the first edition and includes those occurring in the years between editions.

In general, this book remains the most useful survey of brain tumors. It should be on the shelf of everyone dealing with clinical neurological problems. It is a "must" for those in training in the clinical neurological sciences and it is a ready reference to the neuropathologist, the neurosurgeon and the neurologist. It has value in providing an understanding to the other practitioners of medicine and perpetuates the value of the first edition. The second edition represents a brief supplementation in strategic areas without any deletions from the first.

W. EUGENE STERN, M.D.

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**SYNOPSIS OF CONTEMPORARY PSYCHIATRY—**Third Edition—George A. Ulett, B.A., M.S., M.D., Ph.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Psychiatry at the Missouri Institute of Psychiatry (St. Louis), University of Missouri School of Medicine; Director, Division of Mental Diseases for the State of Missouri; and D. Wells Goodrich, M.D., Chief, Child Research Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, United States Public Health Service, Bethesda, Md. The C. V. Mosby Company, Saint Louis, 1965. 299 pages, \$6.75.

This little handbook is designed as a brief psychiatric text to serve as a quick reference for residents, interns, medical students, nurses and general practitioners. It is small, concisely written and color tagged into three sections—history taking and diagnostic procedures, clinical syndromes and therapeutic measures. It fulfills its stated purpose in an eclectic manner. The authors mention that the book has been criticized by some reviewers as "too organic" and by others as "too psychoanalytic." This reviewer would tend to agree with the view that it leans in the organic direction.

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**SURGERY OF THE BILIARY PASSAGES AND THE PANCREAS—**Walter Hess, Privatdozent Dr. med., Zurich; Dozent of Surgery, Faculty of Medicine, University of Basle, Switzerland; formerly Professor of Surgery, Medical School, University of Alexandria, Egypt. Translated from the German by Heinrich Lamm, Dr. med., F.A.C.S., Harlingen, Texas. Operative Drawings by Ingrid Schaumburg. D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., Princeton, New Jersey, 1965. 638 pages, \$25.00.

In this volume, surgery of the biliary-pancreatic system is subjected to an encyclopedic review. The author's personal experience with 1,654 "biliary patients" in his European practice, his extensive research in this field, and his early interest in radiomammometry give him claim to a certain degree of authority on this subject.

The first part of the book is devoted to an extensive review of normal anatomy and its variations, and to normal and pathological physiology. In addition a long chapter is devoted to the refined intra-operative diagnostic techniques of cholangiography, pancreatography, cholechochoscopy, and radiomammometry. Throughout these

basic discussions there are numerous references to clinical situations.

A comprehensive presentation of operative techniques begins the second part of the book. This is followed by a detailed "when and what to do" section. Pre-operative care, anesthesia, and post-operative care are described in later chapters. The volume concludes with a discussion of general and individual post-operative complaints and their management.

An extensive bibliography follows each chapter and the index is complete and well detailed. An outstanding feature of the book are its illustrations. The anatomical and surgical drawings are excellent, and along with the fine X-ray reproductions add immeasurable value to the volume.

It must be assumed that the tedious task of translation from the original German was done faithfully. Despite the consistent use of American terms for instruments and drugs, a great deal of the terminology and phraseology has a definite European flavor. The general presentation of the material and the layout of the text will appear rather unusual to the average reader of American surgical texts. Once this difference in readability is resolved, all surgeons interested in the fascinating problems of diagnosis and management of biliarypancreatic pathology will find this a most useful complete reference volume with a Continental touch.

DAVID SACHS, M.D.

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**RHEUMATIC FEVER—Diagnosis, Management and Prevention**—Milton Markowitz, A.B., M.D., Assistant Pediatrician-in-Chief, Sinai Hospital of Baltimore; Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine; Pediatrician-in-Charge, Rheumatic Fever Clinic, Harriet Lane Home Service, Children's Medical and Surgical Center, The Johns Hopkins Hospital; and Ann Gayler Kuttner, B.S., Ph.D., M.D., Associate Professor of Pediatrics, Emeritus, New York University, Bellevue Medical Center; Visiting Scientist, Streptococcal Disease Laboratory, Sinai Hospital of Baltimore. With a special chapter on Community Health Services by Leon Gordis, A.B., M.D., Field Officer, Heart Disease Control Program, U.S. Public Health Service; Fellow in Pediatrics, Sinai Hospital and The Johns Hopkins Hospital. This is Volume II in the Series: Major Problems in Clinical Pediatrics—Alexander J. Schaffer, Consulting Editor. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1965. 242 pages, \$7.50.

This is the second volume of a series of publications by W. B. Saunders Company entitled, "Major Problems in Clinical Pediatrics." This treatise on rheumatic fever maintains the high level of quality set by its predecessor, Mary Ellen Avery's "The Lung and its Disorders in the Newborn Infant." Ann Kuttner, a physician and microbiologist, has had a lifetime of experience with rheumatic fever and the streptococcus—both at the bedside and in the laboratory. Her co-author, Dr. Milton Markowitz, heads the rheumatic fever program for children at Johns Hopkins Hospital. Between them, they have produced an authoritative, very much up to date and readable monograph.

They start with a discussion of the changing pattern of rheumatic fever, followed by chapters on the biology of the streptococcus and the etiology and pathogenesis of rheumatic fever. Several chapters are devoted to the clinical and laboratory manifestations of the disease, as well as pitfalls of differential diagnosis. The section on therapy gives a clear presentation of the evidence provided by the several studies which compare aspirin and steroids, as well as the authors' personal recommendations. The subject of chronic rheumatic heart disease and its complications is covered briefly but very adequately. The final chapter by Leon Gordis, entitled, "Community Health Services," deals with the public health aspects

of rheumatic fever control and prevention, and includes a number of official statements and recommendations by various health agencies. Some 500 well selected and current references are provided in the bibliography.

With the decreased incidence of rheumatic fever many physicians do not see this disease often enough to maintain a high level of competence in this area. This excellent volume is recommended to practicing physicians, house officers, and medical students as a valuable refresher in this area of medicine.

MOSES GROSSMAN, M.D.

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**Tracy's THE DOCTOR AS A WITNESS—Second Edition**—William J. Curran: LL.M., S.M. Hyg., Edward R. Utley Professor of Legal Medicine and Director, Law-Medicine Institute, Boston University. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1965. 196 pages, \$5.75.

In our litigious State this new edition will be dull but necessary reading for many physicians. There are 11 chapters, ranging from the elementary to the highly technical in matters forensic. The fact that trial law is a matter of emotion-manipulation and fact-obfuscation is not concealed.

There is advice for the different types of specialist before and on the witness stand. There is discussion of evaluation of disability in other than Workmen's Compensation cases.

The author goes into the use of various devices such as slides, movies, roentgenograms and so forth in the courtroom. He does not mention the late and admirable San Mateo County Judge who refused to allow any roentgenograms in court. The latter observed that the average jurymen was not competent to interpret them and that he would be much better informed to read or listen to the radiologist's report.

Each of the chapters contains a list of recommended reading and references. These alone will probably repay many physicians the modest cost of this convenient volume.

L. HENRY GARLAND, M.D.

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**THE PEDIATRIC PATIENT 1965**—Sarah R. Gustafson, Ph.D., Director, Department of Medical Literature, Hoffmann-La Roche Inc., Nutley, New Jersey, Coordinating Editor; and David Baird Coursin, M.D., F.A.A.P., Director of Research, Research Institute, St. Joseph's Hospital, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Consulting Editor. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, 1965. 216 pages, \$6.00.

This is the third of what is becoming established as an annual volume prepared by Drs. Sarah Gustafson and David Coursin. In addition to being sold, these books are widely distributed among physicians by the sales representatives of Hoffmann-La Roche. The topics selected are of current interest and different from those covered in the previous two years. The references are generally up to and including the 1963 literature with a few 1964 references. The chapters are very well done particularly considering that each was not written by an expert in the field.

The opening section is "The New Immunology." This is a good review of the modern concept of immunology with a clinical section on autoimmune diseases. Other chapters include allergy, the newborn, hormonal disorders, vision, adolescence and new syndromes.

This little book can be perused rapidly and will provide the busy practitioner who has not been able to read his pediatric journals as much as he might have liked with a bird's-eye view of the new concepts and developments in the areas covered here.

MOSES GROSSMAN, M.D.